Title of Your Paper

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# ABSTRACT

Write the abstract last. It should be a single paragraph of 150 words or less and should not include any citations. In the abstract, you tell the reader what you did and what you found. On "what you found", focus on the most salient result(s). A common mistake in preparing an abstract is treating it as an introduction to the paper. An abstract is not an introduction! However, if it improves the flow or if the topic is truly obscure, then perhaps one introductory sentence can be included. But, get to the point: tell the reader what you did and what you found.

## Author Keywords

Authors’ choice; of terms; separated; by semicolons; commas, within terms only; this section is required.

# INTRODUCTION

Include an introduction, giving background information and the context for the research. Tell the reader what you are going to talk about and why it is interesting. Use sub-sections as appropriate. It's your story to tell!

Describe and review previous and related work. For this assignment, at least three papers should be cited, referenced, and discussed. Cite by using bracketed numbers, for example, "As noted in earlier research [1], products from Acme Computer, Inc., are difficult to install and upgrade."

Write in the third person, not the first person. For example, “Participants were asked to complete a questionnaire” is preferred over “I asked participants to complete a questionnaire”.

This template is similar to that for papers submitted to the ACM's annual "CHI" conference, formally called the ACM Conference on Human Factors in Computing Systems. Refer to papers in the CHI proceedings for examples on formatting and presenting data. These can be found in the ACM Digital Library (http://portal.acm.org/dl.cfm), the HCI Bibliography (http://www.hcibib.org/), or Google Scholar (http://scholar.google.com/).

Do you not pad the paper with whitespace at the end of paragraphs, and do not make any changes to the styles for paragraphs, headings, etc.

Numeric information such as means and standard deviations should, in general, include three significant figures (e.g., “mean age = 23.5 years”).

Try to write in a gender-neutral manner. It is often best to refer to users collectively (e.g., “users of mobile phones...”) or in the third person (e.g., “they quickly adapt new technology to…”). Use expressions like “he or she” if you wish to use the first person.

References appear at the end in a separate section, sorted by the first author's surname. See below for formatting examples.

# METHOD

## Participants

The first sub-section in the method section is called "Participants". Indicate the number of participants, the population from which they were drawn, and how they were selected. Give relevant demographic information, such as age and gender, and any other pertinent information, such as prior experience related to the topic. Indicate if they were paid or if there was some other incentive for participating.

## Apparatus

The next subsection is called "Apparatus" or "Materials". For this assignment, just describe the questionnaire, giving the number and type of questions. Use figures, photos, or screen snaps if they might help the reader understand the materials used in the experiment. If you used a computer or software for your experiment, describe it here.

## Procedure

In the procedure section, you indicate what the participants did. Restate any instructions given to participants or if they were allowed to practice (for experiments gathering performance data). Indicate approximately how long the experiment took for each participant.

# RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Give and discuss the results in the next section. Begin with overall results and work towards more detailed results. Use charts, figures, or tables, as appropriate. Use subsections, as appropriate. Again, it's your story to tell.

Figures and tables should be numbered and include a caption. As a general rule, captions for figures are located below the figure, whereas captions for tables are located above the table. Locate figures and tables close to, but after, the place where they are first cited. Do not refers to figure by location (i.e., avoid constructs such as “As see below in Figure 1”). Ensure the text within the figure is readable and sized appropriately. The text within figures looks best if it is a bit small than text in the paper.

It is important that figures look good in black and white, since the entire paper, if printed, is likely to not be in color. As a further tip, note that the example figure here does not have a border surrounding the entire chart nor does it have title text above the figure. Title text is not needed, since both the x- and y-axes are labeled, along with an explanation of the content in the figure’s caption. The following is an example of how to refer to a figure within the paper:

As seen in Figure 1, entry speed was higher for females than for males. The mean entry speed for females was 26.8 wpm, which was 14.0% higher than the speed of 23.5 wpm observed for males.



Figure 1. Entry speed (wpm) by gender. Error bars show ±1 *SD*.

Try to explain the results. If you found that a relationship exists or doesn't exist, try to explain why.

# Conclusion

Finish with a conclusion. Restate the important findings. Suggest future work or improvements to the research.

# References format

References must be the same font size as other body text. References should be in alphabetical order by last name of first author. Example reference formatting for individual journal articles [3], articles in conference proceedings [7], books [9], theses [10], book chapters [11], an entire journal issue [6], websites [1,4], tweets [1], patents [5], and online videos [8] is given here. This formatting is a slightly edited version of the format automatically generated by the ACM Digital Library (http://dl.acm.org) as “ACM Ref”. More details of reference formatting are available at:

<http://www.acm.org/publications/submissions/latex_style>

Note that the Hyperlink style used throughout this document uses blue links; however, URLs that appear in the references section may appear in black.

# REFERENCES

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